

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Partly cloudy and continued warm to-  
day and probably to-morrow.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 71.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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# PARALYSIS OF ENTIRE COUNTRY PLOTTED BY BOLSHEVISTS; TWO WOMEN SOUGHT FOR EXPLOSION AT JUDGE NOTT'S HOUSE; CLEMENCEAU CONSULTS CABINET ON CHANGES IN PEACE TREATY

## PREMIER FEARS INCITING ANGER OF FOCH PARTY

Danger of Political Crisis  
Appears to Lie in Proposed  
Modifications.

### OCCUPATION IN DISPUTE

American and British Differ-  
ences Also Arise on the  
Silesian Question.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, June 4.—Upon conferences now going on among the allied and American experts will depend the extent of modifications to be made in the German treaty. Naturally the French experts are the ones that must be won over.

Unquestionably the Germans are counting upon serious divergencies among the Allies, but this appears unwarranted as yet. The French are the critical factors, although, as Mr. Clemenceau stated, Premier Clemenceau has indicated a willingness to make changes in the reparation plan. Rumors to this effect already are causing outbreaks in the French Chamber of Deputies, with predictions of a serious Government crisis unless the reparation hopes are realized.

Substituting a fixed sum of reparation, thus revealing exactly what France could hope to obtain, easily might precipitate a serious political situation, as the amount almost certainly would be less than French expectations.

### Signature Is Desired.

M. Clemenceau is known to have consulted the French Cabinet on this question to-day. As Mr. Clemenceau stated, it is the desire to get a treaty that the Germans will sign that is actuating the British and American proposals for changes. The British take the view that the present Government's signature would mean something, whereas no faith could be placed in the signature of the Independents if they were substituted for the present delegation.

Both the British and Americans are convinced Rantzau will sign if modifications are made, although it must not be assumed as yet that the British and Americans are working in complete accord. The British are holding out for a plebiscite in Silesia, despite the fact that the commission of experts gave this territory to Poland. On the other hand, the Americans feel that an economical offset for this possibly might lie in giving a mandatory to the Germans for some of the seized colonies, which would mean British relinquishment thereof. Apparently there is no chance that the British will favor the return of any of the colonies under any plan.

Both are agreed that there should be modification of the reparation plan, without any change in principle, but merely a question of time. It is on this point that the British show the most astonishing reversal of their former attitude, as it was Premier Lloyd George as much as Premier Clemenceau who insisted on the present plan.

### Sum Will Be a Compromise.

One of the explanations is that Mr. Lloyd George now knows that the British public feels the reparation sum is not too big, great as it was, and that the Lloyd George Government can stand the truth without peril. The sum will not be as low as the \$25,000,000,000, without interest, as suggested by the Germans. The sum likely to be named as a compromise will approximate \$40,000,000,000.

In conference with the President the American financial experts gave two reasons for fixing the amount now.

First, it will give something definite for the Allies to count upon in making up their budgets in the coming years.

Second, it will limit Germany's liability instead of leaving it open, as heretofore, thus improving her credit situation and helping to shape her economic affairs.

In addition it was urged that the plan would do away with the functions of the reparations commission, which is the sorest point in German

## AUSTRIA FINDS PEACE TERMS UNACCEPTABLE

Cabinet Comes to Unani-  
mous Decision After Late  
Night Session.

### PRESS AVOIDS COMMENT

People Prepared for Any Con-  
ditions to Enable Nation  
to Exist.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, June 4.—The Austrian Government has decided unanimously that the peace terms presented at St. Germain on Monday are unacceptable, the *Neues Abendblatt* says.

The Austrian Cabinet met yesterday to consider the peace terms, and was in session until late at night. Printed copies of the summary of the terms have been presented to all members of the National Assembly.

The first news that the peace treaty reduced the frontiers of the once mighty Empire of Austria came at 10 o'clock last night to Vienna by way of Amsterdam. In a news agency despatch and the official text of the treaty in German arrived at 1 o'clock this morning.

The news filtered through the city, but it made scarcely any impression on the people. The newspapers to-day scarcely comment on the treaty. Editor Benedik of the *Neue Freie Presse* received the news at his country home shortly after it arrived in Vienna, but did not come into the capital to write on the subject. The editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, however, wrote an editorial on the treaty and then went to bed at midnight, as he considered the subject closed.

In the pressroom at the telegraph office there was a solitary country reporter, who was vainly endeavoring to get telephone connection with out of town newspapers in order to announce the peace terms. There were no crowds in the streets. On the whole Austria was fully prepared for any conditions and the boundaries as fixed appeared to have been expected. The peace offered Austria is generally regarded as based on might, and not on President Wilson's fourteen points. In some quarters it is considered a trouble breeder for the future, particularly as regards the German populations given over to the Czechs.

This afternoon's newspapers will make a show of protesting along these lines, but Austria seemingly is really interested, as President Seitz has pointed out, in financial aid which will make it possible for Austria to exist.

Official notice of the news was taken to-day by a sitting of the Ministry in the great council room of the Foreign Affairs Office in the Ballplatz, where was signed the treaty of Vienna 104 years ago.

President Seitz declined to make any comment on the treaty, sending out word to the correspondents by a uniformed attendant that he was delivering a speech to his colleagues.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 4.—There is little expectation that the Austrian treaty can be completed this week. The presentation of the treaty, which will probably continue well into next week, will be by note. There will be no further meeting between the Austrian representatives and those of the allied powers.

The Council of Four virtually has agreed on the reparations clause. The question of boundaries also was discussed to-day, but no conclusion was reached.

Until an agreement is reached on all the supplementary clauses none of those omitted from the treaty will be presented to the Austrians. It is expected that the Council of Four will have the reply to the German counter proposals under consideration to-morrow. Several of the conditions of the revolution with consideration of the details are expected to be ready to report.

A Vienna despatch dated Tuesday says that owing to the depression due to the peace conditions the House of Representatives decided to close for two days. The Czech press appears to be well satisfied with the conditions imposed in the Austrian treaty. The *Pravda* writes: "Vienna's star is waning; Prague's is mounting."

## AMERICAN MARINES LAND IN COSTA RICA

Action Taken Because of Re-  
volt, Is Report.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, June 4.—American marines have been landed at Puntarenas and Port Limon, Costa Rica, because of a revolt against the Government headed by Gen. Tinoco, according to despatches printed in newspapers here.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—No information regarding the reported landing of American naval forces in Costa Rica has reached either the Navy or State Department. Secretary Daniels said to-day he doubted any landing had been made. If any men were sent ashore they were sailors, as the only marine detachment in the vicinity is the guard in Nicaragua, and officials said it could not be moved without special authority from Washington.

## Terms Drafted for U. S. to Aid France in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 4.—The proposed arrangement with France in which the United States promises to come immediately to the assistance of France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany has been drafted by Secretary of State Lansing, and approved by the President.

It is understood that the document doesn't take the form of a treaty, but the exact terms are being kept secret. Secretary Lansing is known to have spent much time working on the draft, owing to its unprecedented character.

The President intends to submit it to the Senate simultaneously with the peace treaty, and will recommend its approval. He will explain in a special message his reasons for believing the pact should be consummated.

## BORAH TO BARE TEXT OF TREATY

If State Department Will Not  
Give It Others Will.

He Says.

### HITCHCOCK URGES PROBE

Inquiry Into How New York  
Firms Got Terms Asked  
in Resolution.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—While the Senate talked to-day officially on the woman's suffrage resolution it talked unofficially, and to the exclusion of everything else, about the sensational charges by Senators Lodge (Mass.) and Borah (Idaho) that copies of the peace treaties are in the possession of New York people associated with great business interests.

At the State Department it was denied that any copies of the treaty had become public through the Department's action or with its sanction. Nevertheless, Senator Borah declared early in the day that unless the text of the treaty were officially forthcoming by order of the Administration within two days he would read the entire document into the record. Later he explained that he had the promise of a copy from a man who has it in his possession, and expected it to be delivered to him this morning.

This ultimatum from Mr. Borah gave rise during the day to a series of rumors that the Administration immediately would release the text of the treaty, which has been in the possession of the State Department for some time, having been cabled to it from Paris. The Senate Chamber seethed with indignation at these various reports. It was understood that hurried cable exchanges were going on between Washington and Paris, to determine what action the Administration should take under the circumstances.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), leading Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, appeared in his seat to-day after an absence of several days. He had been out speaking with the advocates of the league, who are touring the country in its behalf. He immediately took charge of the Democratic interests and after a conference with acting Secretary of State Polk issued this statement:

"I have not seen the text of the peace treaty, nor do I possess any evidence to present that a copy of the text is in the possession of anybody outside of the State Department. I know nothing of copies of the treaty being in New York. If copies are there I believe they are stolen. I am convinced that Mr. Polk possesses no knowledge of the peace treaty having reached New York, and I am sure that no copies have been given out by the State Department here."

"Of course, Senator Borah will do as he pleases with regard to making the treaty public if it comes into his possession. The attitude of the Senate in regard to the matter may change if it becomes apparent that the treaty has leaked out through some means. In that case, it may no longer be considered a secret, and I will withhold the treaty from publication, but we must be shown that the treaty has really got into circulation."

Senator Hitchcock added that as fourteen nations had been furnished copies of the treaty it was "not unnatural" to suppose that the text of the document might have leaked into hands which had no business with it.

### Investigation Called For.

Just before the Senate adjourned this evening Mr. Hitchcock secured the floor and asked permission to introduce a resolution and have it read. The move was utterly unexpected, at least by Republicans, who had no idea what was coming from the clerk started to read.

"Whereas, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah) has stated in the Senate that certain interests in the city of New York have secured copies of the peace treaty, while the American people have been unable to secure it, and  
Whereas, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) has stated in the

Continued on Fifth Page.

## SUFFRAGE WINS SENATE, 56-25; GOES TO STATES

Large Percentage of G. O. P.  
Members Vote in Favor  
of Resolution.

### FIGHT OF 50 YEARS ENDS

Backers of Plan Hope to Get  
Legislatures to Act Be-  
fore November, 1920.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—By a vote of 56 to 25 the Senate passed to-day the resolution to submit the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the States. The identical resolution passed the House in the opening days of the present session, so that ratification by three-fourths of the States will make it effective as to the entire country.

Thus, after a fight that has been waged for more than half a century as a definite movement in the national life and that has been in progress, in fact, from the very beginning of the republic, the suffrage cause is for the first time submitted to the States on a national basis.

The vote showed that the Senate as now constituted comprises the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the resolution with two to spare. There are 98 Senators, 64 comprising the necessary two-thirds. Besides the 56 who voted for the amendment, 10 did not vote who would have supported it had they been present or released from their pairs, and 5 were paired against it. Had every Senator been in his place the vote would have been 66 to 20.

The vote came late in the afternoon after a day of rather tedious discussion. There was almost nothing dramatic to mark the historic occasion. The attendance in the galleries was rather less than yesterday, and on neither day were the galleries filled, probably on account of the intense heat. Women almost exclusively occupied the seats.

The resolution's passage thus early in the session is pointed to by the Republicans as proof of their position. At the last session it passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. The change of a half score of seats from Democrats to Republicans made a different result possible to-day.

In terms of party affiliations the vote of the two houses may be summarized thus:

For the Resolution.		Against the Resolution.	
HOUSE.	SENATE.	HOUSE.	SENATE.
Republicans..... 30	Republicans..... 26	Republicans..... 19	Republicans..... 1
Democrats..... 20	Democrats..... 29	Democrats..... 20	Democrats..... 24
Total..... 50	Total..... 55	Total..... 39	Total..... 25

Thus it appears that in the two houses 237 Republicans supported the resolution and only 27 opposed it; while in the two houses 121 Democrats supported and 87 opposed it. Nearly nine Republicans supported the resolution for every one who opposed it; while on the Democratic side 14 supported it for every one who opposed it.

For a long time to-day it seemed doubtful whether a vote would be reached. Senator Pomeroy (Ohio) had been called away suddenly to attend a funeral and had not been able to arrange to return. The opposition was determined that the vote should not be taken until a pair was arranged for him. Accordingly toward the middle of the afternoon the speeches began to grow suspiciously long and forced. The arrangements demanded by the opposition were finally perfected, and then the pending amendment was rapidly cleared away and a vote was taken.

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) opened the discussion, speaking against the resolution. He argued that the measure proposed to interfere with the control of their internal affairs by the States, inasmuch as it forced a rule of suffrage upon some of them which they did not desire. The Senator favored the Union amendment, providing that the amendment should be ratified by con-

Continued on Fifth Page.

## It Was a Safe Bet Men Would Get Smokes

SERGEANT RAY WALKER of  
Company A, 142d Infantry,  
now back in Camp Merritt, called  
on the smoke fund to say that  
when smokes gave out the boys  
advised patience, for THE SUN  
Tobacco Fund would soon come  
round again.

Men returning from foreign  
service have the pleasant habit  
of calling to see the fund. What  
some say is printed on page 8.

## WARNING! THE SUN TO- BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANI- ZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

## APRIL DEFICIT OF RAILROADS IS \$41,145,000

Big Lines' Net Revenue  
Only \$26,140,000, Far Un-  
der U. S. Guarantee.

### RATE RAISE FORECAST

Total 1919 Loss So Far \$174-  
412,000 and 15 P. C. Boost  
Seems Likely.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The net operating revenues of the railroads of the United States under Government control for the month of April fell far behind the Government guarantee of returns to these roads, according to figures being compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These figures, which will be made public in a day or two, show a deficit for April of \$41,145,000 below the standard return, or the rental guaranteed by the Government.

The April deficit, added to that for January, February and March, makes a total of \$174,412,000 which the Railroad Administration is behind on the four months of the present year. On this basis the loss to the Government for the year would be more than a billion dollars.

### Rate Raise Forecast.

Many railroad men, some members of the I. C. C., and other officials are confident that a further increase in rates is necessary to meet the situation and place the roads on the basis of their pre-war earnings before they are returned to private control.

There are many indications that Director-General Hines is coming to this conclusion, though he is not yet prepared to recommend any action in this direction. The Director-General believes that there will be such a heavy volume of traffic in the country when the bumper crops begin to move that the roads will be able to make at least the standard return. Even on this basis it would appear that the deficit for the year would be \$100,000,000. He indicated that it might become necessary to raise rates to increase revenues to that extent.

Railroad men, however, are looking to the \$500,000,000 figure. An increase in rates approximating 15 per cent. on the average would bring in this additional sum. There is no possibility, however, of another flat percentage increase. It is the opinion of officials concerned with railroad rates that if an increase is made it must be worked out on a scientific basis of rate adjustment that will correct some of the bad features of the last percentage raise. This adjustment would be worked on the basis of an average increase of 15 per cent., but unevenly applied to correct rate relationships and put the greatest burden on the commodities moving at rates regarded as too low and those that would not be disastrously affected by increases.

### 15 Per Cent. Raise Needed.

Railroad men are convinced that a 15 per cent. rate raise will be necessary at an early date if the Government expects to return the roads at the end of the year in a solvent condition. An average 15 per cent. increase would, however, give something more than is needed to meet pre-war conditions. Present gross revenues are something like \$3,500,000,000 a year.

Fifteen per cent. on this would give an additional \$525,000,000, \$25,000,000 more than railroad men regard as necessary, and \$25,000,000 more than Mr. Hines apparently regards as possibly necessary. The Director-General said in St. Louis that increased costs of labor and material had far outstripped the increased rates.

The I. C. C. figures for April soon to be issued apply only to the class 1 railroads or the big systems. These, however, represent a preponderance of the roads under Government control. These figures will show operating revenues for the month of \$189,257,000. Operating expenses were \$148,000,000. Tax and interest payments left a net operating revenue of \$26,145,000.

As against this latter sum the Government guarantees a return for April of \$67,325,000, leaving the Railroad Administration \$41,182,000 in the hole for the month. This is on the basis of monthly and not yearly earnings. One-twelfth of the yearly earnings would make the deficit a good many millions more, but April is normally a much leaner month than the months of late summer and fall, the period of heavy traffic.

The freight traffic handled this year shows a loss of only 2 per cent., as compared with the last period averaging, and the gain in passenger traffic brings the total freight and passenger traffic of 1919 to about 5 per cent. above the last period averaging.

With this increase of 5 per cent. in traffic there has been in the first four months of 1919 an increase in operating expenses of \$12,000,000, or 79 per cent. The higher rates on this traffic have brought in \$448,000,000 additional revenue, an increase of 42 per cent.

## U. S. Peace Experts Are Coming Home

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 4.—The American experts who have completed their labors in connection with the peace terms and are proceeding home include Admiral William S. Benson, naval adviser to the American delegation. All naval questions have been concluded, except the final decision by the political chiefs.

Admiral Benson's return is due to the requirements of his position as chief of naval operations. Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp will become senior American naval officer in Europe.

## POLK TO RESIGN AS LANSING AID

State Department Work Is Too  
Heavy, With President and  
Secretary Absent.

### TO PRACTISE LAW HERE

No Clash With Administration  
Which Will Lose One of  
Its Ablest Men.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The United States Government is to lose soon the services of Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State and one of the strongest men in the Administration, who will resign. Mr. Polk has confided to his friends that his health will not permit him to continue his present duties, although he hopes to remain at least until Secretary Lansing returns and until the President can complete plans for the future organization of his department. But even this is dependent upon Mr. Polk being able to obtain much needed rest which his physician has ordered.

Mr. Polk declined to-day to discuss his plans for publication, but made a point of saying that he was staunchly with the President and the Administration in the present international policy, and that any intimation to the contrary was entirely without foundation.

Friends of Mr. Polk are particularly anxious that his resignation plan be not linked with questions of policy as they say there is no more loyal supporter of the Administration than Mr. Polk. It is realized, however, that his resignation is more than he or any one else can stand continuously.

With President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing in Europe calling upon him for more work for the State Department it has been necessary for Mr. Polk to be Acting Secretary of State. Several of the State Department's Supervisors of a score or more important lines of special work and representative of the Administration's new international policy will all be gone.

Diplomats say that no three men could handle the work done by Mr. Polk without breaking down under the strain of the present international situation. Several of the State Department's most important lines of special work and representative of the Administration's new international policy will all be gone.

Quotas for the 4,000,000 have been assigned in every city where the movement has a footing, the agent declared, preceding this great upheaval a reign of terror and bloodshed was intended to intimidate and terrorize the people.

This reign of terror will probably begin with the bombing of the homes of prominent individuals and perhaps aggregations of people," the agent declared.

Since the statement was made police have halted the Moorehead Hall meetings, but it is understood the radicals have taken other quarters.

### Trace Bomb Maker to Chicago.

Pittsburg police and agents of the Department of Justice continue to follow the leads that have been given them by John Johnson, the local leader of the I. W. W.

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They also believe that they have established a connection between Big Bill Haywood, the I. W. W. leader, and the suspect held there through the assertion that Johnson came here under orders from "Big Bill" Haywood.

The alleged Cleveland bomb maker whose name was given to the police by Johnson is now reported to have gone to Chicago. The police still refuse to mention his name and look forward to his arrest within a short time.

One of those arrested whom the police consider to be of importance is Mike Bielecki, or Zeleste, said to be secretary of the local Russian Soviet organization and to have been sent to America by the Russian Soviets to propagate Bolshevism here.

While the police are endeavoring to round up the actual participants in Monday's plot the Mayor, civil officials and citizens committees of various sorts to-day organized a new propaganda of public "safety."

Under the direction of Director Charles B. Pritchard of the Department of Public Safety an "emergency council of public safety" has been organized to combat the radicals. Business men and prominent citizens, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce, have organized a volunteer body for "home protection."

## REDS PLANNED HUGE ARMY TO ISOLATE CITIES

Military Intelligence Offi-  
cer Says Plot Was Known  
Long Ago.

### IRISHMAN IS SOUGHT

Bolshevik, I. W. W. and Other  
Radicals Said to Have  
United.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

PITTSBURGH, June 4.—An Irishman, about 35 years old, alleged to have aided in the manufacture of the bombs used in this city Monday night, together with at least one woman and probably others, are being sought to-night by police and Federal authorities here.

A tip furnished the authorities by one of the radicals under arrest started the chase. Information obtained from a reliable source, the authorities stated, started them on the trail of the woman. Just what the latter's connection with the outrage is was not even hinted at by the detectives.

Government agents and police knew of the nationwide bombing plot and other contemplated activities of the Bolsheviks, I. W. W. and other radicals long ago. This was disclosed to-day when a story of the plot was told by an agent of the military intelligence service. The officer declared himself disgusted with the procedure and said he intended to quit the service.

It was planned by the radicals, the intelligence agent declares, to recruit an army of 4,000,000 men and to centre its activities on the transportation facilities of the country, with a view of isolating cities and towns where the radicals organizations were strong so that the police of these places could be overpowered and the governmental reins placed in the hands of the radicals. A general strike was to have been called as the first step in the countrywide uprising and it was expected by the radicals that Bolshevism would be firmly established before armies could be mobilized to combat it.

### Army of 4,000,000 Planned.

Daily secret meetings were held in this city and other cities to further the plot and recruits were taken in at every opportunity, but only after they had been tested and found thoroughly in sympathy with the move.

The secret meetings were held in this city, the agent declared, in Moorehead Hall, which was known as the recruiting station. Other meetings were held in a local theatre, but these were open and it was here the prospective recruits were found. When all the recruits were in the cause he was addressed individually by leaders, and when it was found he could be depended upon he was added to an army of secret meetings.

Quotas for the 4,000,000 have been assigned in every city where the movement has a footing, the agent declared, preceding this great upheaval a reign of terror and bloodshed was intended to intimidate and terrorize the people.

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Flynn Drafts Many Secret  
Service and Other Aids  
in Man Hunt.

### REDS HERE WATCHED

Leaders Assert They Have  
No Knowledge of Man  
Seized in Pittsburg.

### BOMBS MADE BY EXPERTS

Use of Dynamite Alone Ren-  
dered Needless Devices That  
Often Give Valuable Clues.

Castling into relative unimportance theories of lesser conspiracy upon which the police of the entire East have been seeking the perpetrators of Monday's bomb outrages, Pittsburg investigators have been informed by an officer of one of the military intelligence services that he has known and reported to his superiors of a gigantic plot whereby 4,000,000 radicals were to have been enlisted, the transportation of the country paralyzed, the reins of government in the thus isolated larger cities seized by violence and the entire country subjected to the Soviet. He has informed the Pittsburg investigators of the halls where open meetings for recruiting were held and of another hall where secret meetings for the enlistment of candidates of proved